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The technique adopted is too often the discussion of the theories of opposing men, but this is in accordance with the tradition of our academic tribe. Sociologists in particular cannot come with clean hands, for with us too often science is the opinions of professors.

The two main conclusions presented in the summarizing chapter are concerned with the multiplicity of social relations, and with a polemic against the unilateral theory of social evolution. And both in the summary and in the body of the work the thesis is well maintained. The method is objective though psychological explanations tempt him, as when he declares the horror of incestuous marriages with sisters to be instinctive.

The author is on the staff of the American Museum of Natural History and has investigated personally some of the plains Indians, particularly the Crows. It is quite natural that much of the illustrative material should be taken from that field. About half of the references are from American writers, but one notices some regrettable omissions. Thomas is not mentioned, nor Dewey, nor Mead, nor Herbert Spenser. In view of the inclusion of Andrew Lang, one finds the omission of Westermarck quite inexplicable. The same can be said of the inclusion of Hobhouse while the work of Steinmetz is left unnoticed. Why should Freud be quoted and Wundt not even mentioned? The sociologist's feeling in reading the book is perhaps to be accounted for by the lack of reference to the authorities with which the author is apparently not familiar.

But the book is interesting and valuable and the reviewer has found it a useful reference in the course on social origins.

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*Source Book in Anthropology.* By A. L. KROEBER AND T. T. WATERMAN. Berkeley: University of California Press, 1920. Pp. 565.

This excellent volume will place under a debt of gratitude those teachers of sociology who are giving courses in social origins. While the volume is quite manageable, it has more than half the number of pages of Thomas' source book, which it is admirably adapted to supplement. The Preface contains the statement that nothing is included which is available in the source book of Thomas.

The selections cover a very wide range, beginning with twelve pages from Herodotus, following by a section from Lucretius, and proceeding in an orderly manner to give the student some first-hand source material on geology, biology, inheritance, and the origin and structure of primitive culture. The last four readings give the creation account respectively of the "Maori of New Zealand," the "Maidu of California," the "Tlingit Indians of Alaska," and the "Ancient Hebrews." There are fifty-four selections in all, and the material is made all the more interesting by the use of illustrations which are well selected.

There is a bibliography which gives a carefully chosen annotated list of the best books. This bibliography is classified in two sections, these latter being divided into twenty-four heads. The general reader will find the book interesting.

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*Sociology, Its Development and Applications.* By JAMES QUAYLE DEALEY, PH.D. New York: D. Appleton & Co., 1920. Pp. xv+547. \$3.00.

This work, embracing about 40 per cent more material than Professor Dealey's earlier and briefer text, has preserved the same lucid style and wholesome treatment which characterized its forerunner. The additional material consists to a considerable extent of an account of the development of sociological theory, and of the relations of the science to other cognate divisions of knowledge. The teacher of sociology and the general reader alike will find here a book of *good faith*, ministering to an informed enthusiasm for social progress, and emphasizing the moral values implicit in the social process. The social goals toward which self-conscious and enlightened community life should shape its course are central themes, particularly in Part III, which deals with "Social Progress."

In the application of these humane principles to the solution of our vexing economic problems, there are a few passages not wholly compatible with the principal thesis of the work: For example, it is nowhere made clear that the present direction of economic production in its larger aspects by an irresponsible financial higher command, is in essence inconsistent both with democracy and with the social telecism which we are told should govern our institutions. Proposals, as on page 457, to